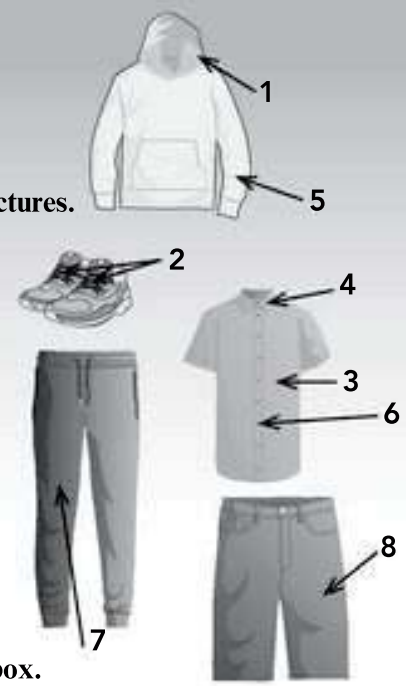
3 What we wear, what we waste

3.1 My style



1 Order the letters and write the words. Then match them with the pictures.

a veleses ……sleeves…… [5]
b sacktitur tombsot …… [ ]
c ohdo …… [ ]
d bonutt …… [ ]
e thors-develes thirs …… [ ]
f larclo …… [ ]
g selac …… [ ]
h enek-thengl shorts …… [ ]

2 Complete each sentence with the correct multi-word verb from the box.

try on	put on	put on	take off	put away

a You look cold. Why don't you ……put on…… your sweatshirt?
b Please ……. your clothes tidily in your cupboard.
c I don't need to ……. this jacket. I know it's my size.
d If you're hot, ……. your jacket.
e I'm not really interested in clothes. When I get dressed I ……. the first thing I find.

3 Complete the sentences for you.

a Today I'm wearing …….. .
b At weekends I often wear …….. .
c I don't like wearing …….. .
d My friend likes wearing …….. .
e I never wear …….. .
f My ……. is / are my favourite thing(s) out of all my clothes.

3.2 How stylish were the Ancient Egyptians?

1 Complete the crossword.

Across

2 You wear it around your waist. (4)

4 For the Ancient Egyptians, this colour symbolised youth and life. (5)

5 Jewellery that you wear around your neck. (8)

7 You wear this on your finger. (4)

8 This is made of hair. (3)

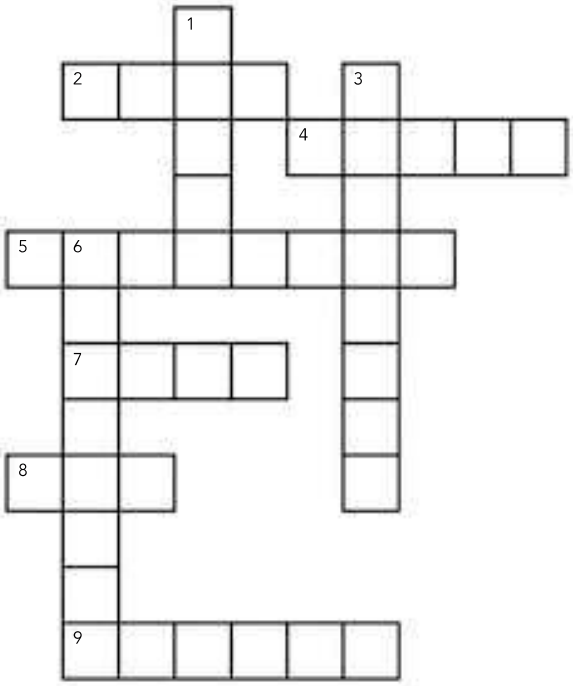
9 For the Ancient Egyptians, sandals were a ..... symbol. (6)

Down

1 For the Ancient Egyptians, this colour was only for wigs. (5)

3 Jewellery that you wear on your wrist. (8)

6 Jewellery that you wear on your ears. (8)



2 Complete the text with the correct word from the box.

clothing	jewellery	designer	position	practical	rich
ring	sleeve	social	symbol	wear	white

Clothes often show someone's job, ...social...[1] position or status. For example, in the UK, a person in a hospital wearing a .....[2] coat is a doctor. And in many countries, soldiers have stripes on the .....[3] of their shirt or jacket. They show the soldier's .....[4] in the army.

Sometimes people wear a lot of gold .....[5], to show they are .....[6]. One clear .....[7] is the wedding .....[8], which, in many countries, people .....[9] on their fourth finger to show they are married. A lot of people wear .....[10] clothes as status symbols. They sometimes choose their shoes because of the designer, not because of .....[11] reasons like the price or fit. Next time you're on a busy street, look at people's .....[12] and jewellery. What does it tell you about their status?

Challenge

3 In your notebooks, write down any words in Exercise 2 that you didn't understand. Check what the words are in your language and write the translation.

3.3 Clothes and you

1 Complete with words and phrases from the box.

waste of time	**jewellery**	**quite enjoy**	**mind**
need to know whether	**it's nice**	**shop for**	**fashion conscious**

Most of my friends spend a lot of time chatting on the phone. I ……[1] it sometimes but I also think it can be a ……[2]. I prefer to actually see my friends face to face. Of course ……[3] to phone friends to make plans. You ……[4] they're free to meet, don't you? Anyway, one of my friends loves buying new clothes. She's very ……[5]. I don't actually like shopping very much. But one thing I don't ……[6] doing is going to markets, so we sometimes do that together. I collect old ……[7] and markets are a good place to ……[8] it.

Study tip

Learning new words

It can be helpful to learn words in groups.
One way of doing this is to make a word web.
Another way is to write new words under headings.

2 Write three more words under each heading. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Jewellery	**Accessories**	**Footwear**
earrings	*bag*	*shoes*
……	……	……
……	……	……
……	……	……

Multi-word verbs (phrasal and prepositional verbs)

Use of English

Can you please *hang up* your clothes?

Yes, *hang* your clothes *up* immediately.

I'll *hang* them *up* in a minute.

Please *try on* this shirt.

Yes, you really should *try* that shirt *on*.

OK, I'll *try* it *on* tomorrow.

Check!

Complete the rules.

If the object of a multi-word verb is a ……[1] (for example, *shirt* or *clothes*), you can separate the two parts of the verb or you can keep them together.

I'm putting away my jacket. OR I'm putting my jacket away.

If the object of a multi-word verb is a ……[2] (for example, *it* or *them*) you must separate the two parts of the verb.

Should I take ……[3] my shoes? Yes, please ……[4] them off.

Focus

1 You can write these sentences in three different ways. Complete the table.

a	She put on her jacket.	She put *her jacket on.*	She *put it on.*
b	We looked up a word.	We looked …….	We …….
c	He took off his hat.	He …….	He …….
d	I picked up the pieces.	I …….	I …….
e	She threw away the letters.	She …….	She …….

Practice

2 Complete the sentences using a word from A and a word from B.

A: put	turn	pick	give	turn	try
B: back	away	down	up	off	on

a That music is so loud! Can you please ….*turn*…. it ….*down*…?

b We should always ……. ……. our rubbish after a picnic.

c I'm going to ……. this dress ……. before I buy it.

d Please ……. your books …….. We're going to play a game.

e I lent Henry my pen but he didn't ……. it ……..

f Please remember to ……. ……. the lights when you leave the room.

Get it right!

Remember to check your word order. Is the object of the multi-word verb a noun or a pronoun? *Please carry it out as soon as possible.*

Challenge

3 An older brother is speaking. Complete his words with an appropriate multi-word verb. Add pronouns where necessary.

This room is a real mess. Please ……*pick up*….[1] all the sweet papers from the carpet and …….[2]. The rubbish bin is over there. Why are all the books on the floor? …….[3] on the bookshelf this minute! And why are those jackets lying on the floor? Just …….[4] immediately on the coat-hangers. I can't stand this noise. Please …….[5] the music or better still, …….[6] completely. Ouch! That's hurting my ears. I didn't ask you to …….[7] like that, I told you to …….[8]. You know I hate noise. Thank you. That's better. Now I can actually hear my own voice. What are you wearing? I didn't say you could …….[9] my clothes. You're wearing my best T-shirt and hoodie and you've got ice cream all over them. Please …….[10] immediately and put them in the laundry basket next to the washing machine. You just don't care about how much electricity we use, do you? Why did you …….[11] all the lights in the house? And what's that money doing on the table? Did you take it from my jacket pocket? Well, just …….[12] to me right now and don't ever again take my things or use my stuff without asking.

Present passive

Use of English

Positive

My bracelet is made of leather and silver.

Negative

My earrings aren't made of plastic.

Questions

Is your hat made of leather?

What is it made of?

We use the present passive when we don't know who does an action.

Active

They clean the room in the evening.

Passive

The room is cleaned in the evening.

When we know who does the action, we can use the present passive with *by*.

Active

Robots paint the cars.

Passive

The cars are painted by robots.

Check!

Complete the rules.

The present passive is formed from the verb ……[1] in the present tense + the ……[2] participle.

We often use the passive when we *know / don't know*[3] who exactly does something. When we are using the passive and we know who does the action, we use ……[4].

Focus

1 Match the sentence beginnings to the sentence endings. Write the verbs in the present passive.

a	Kimonos (wear) ……are worn……	**1**	in Spain, Mexico and Argentina.
b	Camels (use) ……	**2**	in Japan.
c	Spanish (speak) ……	**3**	for transport in the Sahara desert.
d	A lot of tea (grow) ……	**4**	in China and India.
e	New Year's Day (celebrate) ……	**5**	on 1 January.

Practice

2 Correct these present simple passive sentences.

a The office cleaned every day.

……*is cleaned*……

b Their shoes made of leather.

……

c How much coffee produced in Ethiopia?

……

d Which language is speaking in your country?

……

e This dish makes with fresh vegetables.

……

Get it right!

Remember to **always** include the present tense of the verb 'to be' when forming the present passive:

Everything is made with fresh ingredients.

Which city is considered the most beautiful in the UK?

Challenge

3 Rewrite the sentences in the present passive, using *by*.

a In this factory, robots make the cars. …*In this factory, the cars are made by robots.*……

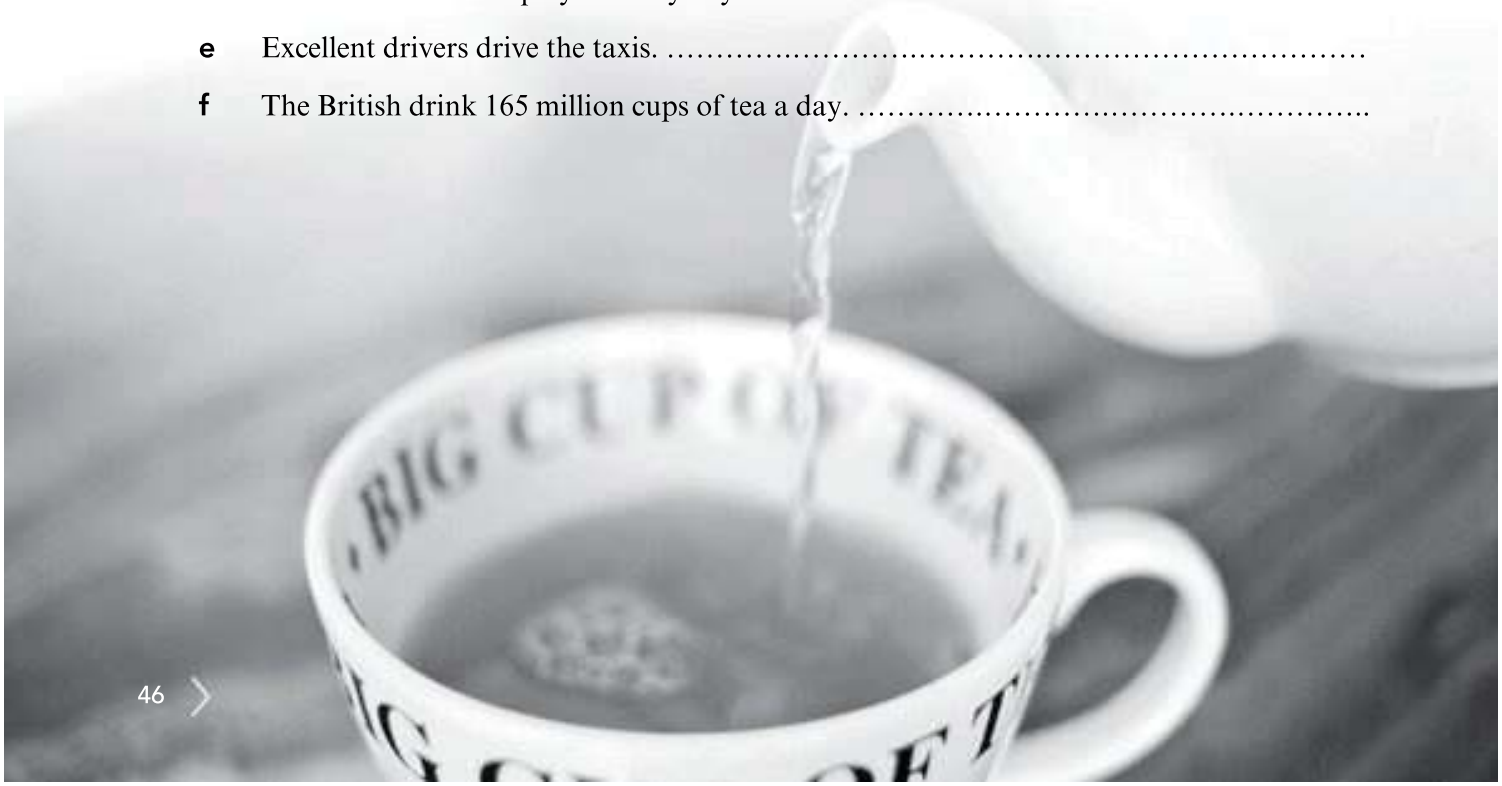
b In our school, Miss Chang teaches maths. ……

c On Mondays, Mr Green opens the gates. ……

d The coach trains the players every day. ……

e Excellent drivers drive the taxis. ……

f The British drink 165 million cups of tea a day. ……



3.4 Think globally, act locally

1 **Find five phrases about environmental problems in the word snake.**
Write the extra letters below to find a solution to some environmental problems.

1 ……. 2 ……. 3 …….

4 ……. 5 …….

Solution: _ _ _ _ _ _ _ and _ _ _ _ _

2 **Match each instruction a–d with two sentences from the box.**

a Mend your clothes. [2] [ ]

b Ride a bike instead of going by car. [ ] [ ]

c Reduce plastic waste. [ ] [ ]

d Get information about environmental problems. [ ] [ ]

1	It's one way to cut down on carbon emissions.	5	Swap them with a friend when you want something new to wear.
2	~~Don't throw them away.~~	6	Reuse bags when you go shopping.
3	Find out how you can help.	7	You can make a difference.
4	Keep the same water bottle and refill it.	8	You won't get stuck in traffic.

3 **Complete the text with the correct word from the box.**

carbon	change	difference	fashion	keep
make	pollution	slow down	solve	use

Some people think we can't make a ……difference…….[1] to environmental problems. It's not true. There are ways to …….[2] climate change. For example, we can …….[3] public transport to reduce …….[4] emissions. And we can reduce plastic …….[5] in the oceans if we reuse our plastic bottles and bags. We can …….[6] the way we think about clothes and …….[7]. We should …….[8] our clothes for longer. We can't ……. [9] all the world's environmental problems on our own. But we can …….[10] changes that will help.

3.5 Don't waste it!

1 Match a–g and 1–7 to make adjectives.

a	comfort	1	ic
b	creat	2	ive
c	flex	3	ible
d	natur	4	le
e	simp	5	able
f	styl	6	al
g	synthet	7	ish

2 Complete the passage with words and phrases from the box.

also	big	found	gardens	green	habitat	made
name	removed	sea	seaweed	such as	used	

Seaweed is …*found*….[1] in oceans everywhere. It can be red, …….[2] or brown and grows on rocks and in sand in the …….[3]. Seaweed is the …….[4] of many fish and other sea animals …….[5] sea urchins and jellyfish.

One type of …….[6] is eaten all over the world, especially in Asia. In Japan it is called *nori*, and in China its …….[7] is *zicai*. Did you know that seaweed is also …….[8] to make ice cream?

Seaweed is very useful on farms and in …….[9]. First, the seaweed is processed and …….[10] into liquid or pellets. Then farmers put it on the earth. It helps plants grow …….[11] and stay healthy.

Seaweed can …….[12] be used to clean up water. It can take in dangerous chemicals, and when the seaweed is …….[13] the water is left clean.

Challenge

3 Complete the sentences with true information about your country or area.

a ……*Rice and beans*……. is / are grown in my country.

b ……. is / are grown in my country.

c ……. is not produced in my country.

d ……. is / are made in my country.

e ……. is / isn't recycled in my area.

3.6 Reduce, reuse, recycle

1 Circle the correct words to complete the speech.

Look around you. You can probably see something ***grown from / made of***[1] plastic. Plastic can be any ***shape / fabric***[2] and any ***material / size***[3]. It can be any ***number / colour***[4] and any ***weight / fibre***[5]. Perhaps you are looking at a heavy plastic chair, a light plastic pen or a thin plastic bag. These things are often useful. But remember – there is a big ***problem / waste***[6] with all plastic. It never goes ***home / away***[7]. Some plastic gets smaller and smaller and finally ***breaks down / gets rid of***[8]. But it can take 500 years for it to ***die / degrade***[9]. So the important question is how can we ***reduce / produce***[10] our plastic waste?

2 Put the sentences in the correct order, 1–6, to make a speech.

a [ ] And what happens to that plastic when we throw it away? It ends up in landfill or in the ocean. And guess how long the plastic takes to degrade?

b [ ] Around 500 years. And during that time it kills fish, birds and other animals which eat it or get caught in it.

c [*1*] Perhaps you think that you don't produce any plastic waste.

d [ ] Reduce, reuse, recycle.

e [ ] So please, let's think about those birds and animals before we buy another plastic object. Just remember those three words.

f [ ] Well, you're wrong! You use a plastic toothbrush, don't you? And plastic bags when you go shopping?

Challenge

3 Write endings for these sentences. There are no right or wrong answers.

a What is the worst environmental problem ….*today/in this country/in the world*……?

b In my family we try to save …….. .

c We don't need to buy so many …….. .

d Reduce plastic pollution by reusing …….. .

e There are some good ways of recycling …… .

Modal verbs and *have (got) to, ought to, need to*

Use of English

strong obligation

We must go right now.

We've got to leave this minute.

weak obligation

She should recycle her clothes.

She shouldn't throw them away.

Where can I recycle these things?

We all ought to cycle more.

prohibition

I mustn't be late.

But we can't leave before Jack arrives.

necessity

Do we have to do all our homework today?

We don't have to finish our project.

I need to look something up.

You needn't finish the work today.

suggestion

What else should we recycle?

possibility

People could plant more trees.

It might improve the air pollution.

You may not believe it, but it's true.

It could make a difference.

Check!

Complete the rules.

Modal verbs are followed by the infinitive without *to*. *You must believe me*. NOT ~~*You must to believe me*~~.

The word *to* is part of the modal verbs *have to, have got to,* ……[1] *to, ought to.*

Can, could, might, may, must, ought, should change / do not change[2] in the third person singular.

We use *can / must*[3] when it is necessary to do something.

We use *shouldn't / don't have to*[4] when we think it is a bad thing to do.

Have to means the same as ……[5].

Don't have to means the same as ……[6].

Ought to means the same as ……[7].

It *can* make a difference is *stronger / weaker*[8] than It *could* make a difference.

Focus

1 Put the words in order and write the sentences.

a bring / into / You / class / not / food / must / .
…You must not bring food into class.……

b can / your / the / snack / You / eat / playground / in / .
…….....

c a / don't / We / to / musical / learn / instrument / have / .
…….....

d art club / start / our / an / They / school / at / should / .
…….....

e might / brother / year / school / change / My / next / .
…….....

Practice

2 A teacher is talking. Complete her words with *must, mustn't* or *don't have to*.

a You ……mustn't…… be late for school.

b You …….…… chew gum in class.

c You …….…… stop talking when I tell you to.

d You …….…… do sport after school if you don't want to.

e You …….…… be in the school play but I think it will be fun.

3 Complete the responses. Write sentences with *should / shouldn't* or *ought to / oughtn't to* + a phrase from the box.

change my clothes	~~sit so close to the screen~~
leave the house now	throw it away

a My eyes are sore. You …shouldn't sit so close to the screen…… .

b The bus leaves in half an hour.
We …….…….…….. .

c He doesn't like that jacket now.
But he …….…… .

d The guests are arriving soon.
Do you think I …….…….…….?

Challenge

4 Complete the email using the correct form of *should / ought to* or *have to*.

Hi Alma

Life is a bit difficult at the moment. I ..*have to*..[1] look after my little brother on Tuesday afternoons because Mum gets home late. He's really annoying. When I tell him he .....[2] remove his shoes when we get home, he refuses and says he .....[3]. Then he walks into the house in his dirty shoes. In my opinion, he .....[4] behave like that. I think he .....[5] be more polite. Then I .....[6] make him a snack. Then he sits down in front of the TV and watches cartoons. I know I .....[7] let him and I really .....[8] get him to practise his reading, but I don't have the energy to argue. Mum says I .....[9] complain because I only .....[10] look after him once a week. What .....[11] I do, Alma? Do you ever .....[12] look after your little brother?

Sorry I .....[13] stop now because I can hear him doing something bad in the kitchen.

Love

Fran

Send

Present passive with modal verbs

Use of English

Plastic bottles should be reused.
They shouldn't be thrown away.
In many countries, they can be recycled.
Can clothes really be made from plastic bottles?
Children have to be taught about the dangers of pollution.
These plants don't have to be watered very often.

Check!

Complete the rule.

We can use modal verbs with a passive base form (infinitive without *to*).
We form the passive base form with the verb *be* + ... participle.
(There is a list of irregular past participles on page 151 of this book.)

Focus

1 Match the sentence beginnings to the endings.

a	My shoes need to	1	be grown in a hot area with a lot of rain.
b	Where can	2	be made from wood.
c	More trees should	3	be mended.
d	Paper doesn't have to	4	be planted in the parks.
e	Rice has to	5	be recycled in your town?
f	Which things can	6	not be wasted, especially in dry weather.
g	Water must	7	clothes be recycled?

Practice

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

a All bags must be ~~checking~~ at the entrance. …*checked*……..

b Tickets doesn't have to be bought before the show. ……..

c Can tickets being bought online? ……

d Small children must be left on their own in the deep end of the pool. ……..

e All plastic bottles should be recycle. ……

f This medicine must to be kept in a cool dry place. ……...

g Lights should been turn off at the end of each day. ……..

h Swimming caps don't has to be worn in this pool. ……....

i It's dark. The lights need be turned on now. ……...

Challenge

3 Write the sentences in the passive. Use the passive infinitive.

Before you leave:

a You need to empty the waste bin. ….*The waste bin needs to be emptied.*……..

b You shouldn't leave the computer on the table. ……....

c You have to water the plants. ……..….

d You mustn't leave food in the fridge. ……....

e You have to turn the kitchen light off. ……..

f You don't have to turn the garden lights off. ……...

g You must lock the door. ……..…..

3.7 Improve your writing

1 Complete the letter to a newspaper with words from the box.

In addition	creative	However	idea	materials
plans	Therefore	~~useful~~	more	

We have a lot of interesting and ……useful……[1] shops in our High Street. ……[2], we don't have a craft shop where people can buy artist's ……[3], wool, leather, beads and sewing things. What's ……[4], there are no places in this area where people can learn to make things. In the evening, there could be classes where people could make objects and meet other ……[5] people. ……[6], there could be a café in the shop.

Unfortunately, there are ……[7] to open another mobile phone shop in the empty space in our High Street. This is definitely not a good ……[8], as we already have five of them.

……[9], with a choice between the two shops, we really must support the craft shop.

2 Match the sentence beginnings a–f to the endings 1–6.

a	What kind of new shop do we	1	afford to shop in an expensive shoe shop, can they?
b	There are two options – a designer shoe	2	bring rich people to our area.
c	A designer shoe shop might	3	shop or a craft shop.
d	However, not many local people can	4	so that would be very useful.
e	We haven't got a craft shop in the area	5	want in our High Street?
f	What's more a craft shop	6	would be good for people of all ages.

Challenge

3 Three different businesses want to open a shop in your local shopping mall – a designer shoe shop, a flower shop and a craft shop. There is only space for one of them. Which one would you like to have? Write a letter to a local newspaper giving your opinion. Use the ideas, vocabulary and connectives in Exercises 1 and 2. Write about 150 words in your notebook. Start like this:

There's space for a new shop in the Horizon Shopping Mall. What shop would be most useful to local residents?

3.8 Poetry

One type of poem is an acrostic poem. The first letter of each line of the poem spells a word. That word is the theme of the poem. If you want to write a poem about clothes, you could write the word CLOTHES down the page, like the poems below. Then think of words that could be in the poem that begin with those letters. You don't have to use all the words.

1 Read the acrostic poem about clothes.

*C*ollar up on my
*L*eather jacket and
*O*ut I go. My silent
*T*rainers make no sound and my
*H*uge black hat hides my
*E*yes and face and feelings. I'm invisible almost. No one must
*S*ee the real me.

2 Fill the gaps with more clothes words that begin with the letters given.

C coat, ..., ...
L leather jacket, leather .....
O old sweater
T ....., ...
H high heels, ...
E earrings
S sweater, sandals, ..., ..., ...

3 In your notebook, write your own acrostic poem about clothes. Write at least one line about why they're important to you or how they help you.

4 Rewrite the poem below, changing the words in italics. Write your own poetic words.

The sea was like *a warm bath*.
Seaweed in the shallow water *waved its green arms* as the fish swam past.
Two *pine trees* moved slowly in the wind like *dancers*
I sat *on a rock* and listened to the birds chatting about *life*.
The wind whispered in my ears, '*It's too late to turn back*,' but I pretended I didn't hear.

Challenge

5 Think of a beautiful or frightening place that you have visited, or a beautiful or frightening thing from the natural world, such as the sea, a forest, a garden, the mountains, the moon, the wind, lightning or a storm. Write a poem about it using similes or metaphors and personification.